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Virginia Gazette
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

From HALL & SELLERS
Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

To the Honourable the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of VIRGINIA.

BY the ſpecial delegation of the people of your reſpectable Commonwealth, you have now met to determine on the fate of the propoſed Conſtitution of the Fœderal government. Firſt invited to that important meaſure by the reſolutions of your Legiſlature, from the wiſeſt conſiderations, America, confiding in the ſteadineſs of your patriotiſm, and feeling that new weight is daily given to your original inducements, doubts not it is now to receive your ſanction. But before the awful determination which is to call *the American union* once more into political exiſtence ſhall be finally taken, permit one of the moſt reſpectful of your countrymen to treſpaſs a few minutes on your time and patience.

The qualities of the propoſed government have been ſo fully explained, and it will receive ſuch further expoſition in your honourable body, that it is needleſs to attempt a regular diſcuſſion of the ſubject. This paper ſhall therefore be confined to *a few particular conſiderations* that have been already mentioned by others, or which may now be ſuggeſted for the firſt time.

It has been urged by ſome ſenſible and reſpectable men, that your populous ſtate will not be properly reſented in the Fœderal ſenate. Permit me to remind you, that while you have but one vote of thirteen in the preſent union, you will have twelve in ninety-one in the new confederacy. Suffer me to obſerve too, that as the United States are *free governments*, it might not have been very unreaſonable if the people of Virginia could have given only the ſame number of votes at *an election for Fœderal purpoſes*, as they can give at *a ſtate election* If the citizens of Virginia find it *wiſe and prudent*, that *free* perſons *only* ſhall be taken into conſideration in electing their *ſtate* Legiſlature, would it appear extraordinary that citizens of the United States ſhould think *the ſame rule* proper in electing the *Fœderal* repreſentatives. By the preſent arrangement, you may enjoy the weight and power of *five* votes and a half for 168,000 ſlaves, being three fifths of your whole number of blacks. Were theſe to be deducted from the votes of Virginia in the Fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, it would leave little more than one vote in thirteen in that houſe. In the preſent Congreſs, as before obſerved, and in the propoſed ſenate, a thirteenth vote is allotted to Virginia. Taking the number of free citizens, which is the proper rule of repreſentation in *free governments*, Virginia, in the Fœderal repreſentation, would have about as many votes as New-York, and *fewer* than Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania. It will be proper to conſider too the effect of the erection of Kentucke into a ſeperate ſtate, and of her becoming another member of the new confederacy. When that *certain event* ſhall take place, Virginia will fall *conſiderably ſhort* of the proportion of one in fourteen of the free white inhabitants of the United States. Impartially conſidering this true ſtate of things, the opinion that Virginia will hold a ſhare of the powers of the new government, leſs than ſhe is entitled to, will appear to be erroneous. If, on examination, theſe facts ſhall be found to be ſtated with accuracy and candour, and the obſervations and reaſonings upon them ſhall appear juſt and fair, we confidently truſt your honourable houſe will not conſider the propoſed Conſtitution as exceptionable in that particular.

Objections have been made by ſome very reſpectable gentlemen of your ſtate to the power of Congreſs, under the new Fœderal Conſtitution, to regulate trade "*by a bare majority.*" In a *free* government, *the voice of the people*, expreſſed by the votes of *a majority*, muſt be *the rule*, or we ſhall be left without any *certain* rule to determine what is politically right. To depart from it, *is eſtabliſhing tyranny by law*. It would be *a ſolemn renunciation* of the forms and ſubſtance of liberty; and our affairs, *on this dangerous principle*, muſt rapidly haſten to *an oligarchy*—the moſt dreadful of all governments. It would be in vain to ſay we might be reſtrained by *one third* in commercial caſes, and *free* in all others. The Precedent *once eſtabliſhed*, it requires no prophetic gift to ſay *where it would end*. But, independent of the violation of *the great principle of free governments*, the objection, and apprehenſions ariſing from it, are founded on a miſconception of the true nature of affairs in all the ſtates. *The landed intereſt* muſt ever poſſeſs *a commanding majority* in the ſtate and Fœderal Legiſlatures. It was ſuppoſed the objection ought to have great weight in the five ſouthern ſtates: But we do not find it has been *even mentioned* in the Maryland or Georgia Conventions, the only two which have yet determined on the Conſtitution, nor was it noticed in New-Jerſey or Delaware, which are *the leaſt commercial* members of the confederacy. Four of the ſeven *agricultural* ſtates have conſidered this objection and theſe fears as unfounded, for they have adopted the Conſtitution with only eleven diſſenting votes.

The rejection of the government by the ſtate of Virginia, ſhould the firſt eight ſtates have previouſly adopted it, is a matter (permit me reſpectfully to obſerve) the poſſible conſequences of which ſhould be moſt ſeriouſly conſidered. Should a ninth ſtate ratify the Conſtitution after you have declined to do ſo, it will become a binding compact—an operative ſyſtem. The American ſtates would deeply regret a circumſtance, that ſhould place a moſt reſpectable member of the preſent union, and a natural born elder ſiſter, in the character of *an alien*; and a late and reluctant adoption, not a riſing altogether from free choice and national affection, would exceedingly abate that cordial joy, which will flow throughout the land at the early adoption of the propoſed Conſtitution by your ancient ſtate, whence the firſt call to independence was boldly given, and whence firſt aroſe this great attempt to cement and invigorate our union.

The United States, whatever has been the cauſe of paſt events, may certainly become a nation of great reſpectability and power. But ſuch is the effect of our diſtracted politics, and of the feebleneſs of our general government, that foreign powers openly declare their unwillingneſs to treat with us, while our affairs remain on the preſent footing. However favourable or friendly they may think our intentions towards them, they know we have not conſtitutional powers to execute our own deſires, even within our own juriſdiction. Senators of no inconſiderable reputation in the Britiſh Parliament have told the world, they can make no fixed arrangements with us under the preſent confederation. The Miniſters of France, which nation has lately evinced the continuance of her friendſhip by new privileges to our trade, declare they cannot proceed to the extent of their deſires, ſince no power exiſts to treat upon national ground. The court of Spain too, however they might be influenced by a firm and reſpectable union, will never liſten to our demands for the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, while we remain in our preſent unconnected ſituation. We are no object even of reſpect to them, much leſs of apprehenſion; and ſhould the preſent Conſtitution be rejected, they will laugh at all future attempts to continue or invigorate the union. Our Miniſter at that Court expects to effect no arrangements there, without an efficient government being firſt adopted here.

It has been objected to the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, that it tends to render our country more vulnerable, by admitting the further importation of ſlaves. To perſons not accurately acquainted with the whole of the American conſtitutions, this objection may appear of weight. But when it is canvaſſed before ſo enlightened an aſſembly as the Convention of Virginia, the miſtake will be inſtantly diſcovered. It will be remembered that ten of the ſtates, and Virginia among the number, have already prohibited the further importation of ſlaves, and that the power of the Legiſlature of each ſtate, even after the adoption of the Conſtitution, will not only remain competent to prohibition of the ſlave trade, but (if they find the meaſure wiſe and ſafe) to the emancipation of the ſlaves already among us. It may be added further, that the exerciſe of this power of the ſtate governments can in no wiſe be controuled or reſtrained by the Fœderal Legiſlature.

Should the preſent attempt to infuſe new vigor into the general government fail of ſucceſs, partial confederacies muſt at once follow. The ſtates on the Delaware, central in their ſituation, and (though not ſuperabundantly rich) perfectly independent in their reſources, will find themſelves bound together by their poſition on the globe, by a perfect ſimilarity of manners and intereſts, by the preſervation of their common peace and ſafety, and by the innumerable ties of blood and marriage ſubſiſting between them. A frank and liberal conceſſion of the impoſt on the part of Pennſylvania will render the inducements compleate. The ſentiments of the ſtate of Maryland on the propoſed government, their exiſting connections with Pennſylvania and Delaware, from each of whom they are divided only by an imaginary line, will turn their inclinations that way Rather than connect themſelves with a ſouthern country, between which and them a great natural boundary is interpoſed, and which is rendered vulnerable by 280,000 ſlaves, they will find it prudent, as well as agreeable, to join their northern neighbours. Should Pennſylvania offer to aggrandize the ports of Maryland, by opening to her the extenſive navigation of Suſquehanna, whoſe various branches water many millions of acres of fertile lands, prudence and intereſt will powerfully perſuade Maryland to join the middle confederacy. Should the views and propoſitions of this central and conſolidated connexion be liberal and juſt, acceſſions of very conſiderable importance may be hoped for from the northern and ſouthern ſtates. What particular benefits then can Virginia reaſonably expect from ſhat diſſolution of the confederacy, which muſt follow the rejection of the propoſed plan.

The various parts of the North American continent are formed by nature for the moſt intimate union The facilities of our navigation render the communication between the ports of Georgia and New-Hampſhire infinitely more expeditious and practicable, than between thoſe of Provence and Picardy, in *France*; Cornwall and Caithneſs, in *Great-Britain*; or Galicia and Catalonia, in *Spain*. The canals propoſed at South-Key, Suſquehanna, and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the weſtern countries of Pennſylvania, and New-York. The improvements of Potowmack, will give a paſſage from thoſe ſouthern ſtates to the weſtern parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and even to the lakes. The canals of Delaware and Cheſapeak will open the communication from South Carolina to New Jerſey, Delaware, the moſt populous parts of Pennſylvania, and the midland counties of New York Theſe important works might be effected for two hundred thouſand guineas, and America would thereby be converted into a cluſter of large and fertile iſlands, eaſily communicating with each other, without expence, and in many inſtances without the uncertainty or dangers of the ſea The voice of nature therefore directs us to be affectionate aſſociates in peace, and firm ſupporters in war. As we cannot miſtake her injunctions, to diſobey them would be criminal.

The diſtracted ſtate of our affairs has exceedingly retarded population and manufactures, and interrupted the influx of knowledge and riches. At the return of peace, the European world viewed America with the tender and reſpectful admiration of a lover to his miſtreſs. Their peaſantry and manufacturers, their merchants and philoſophers, were ſeized with an irreſiſtable deſire to viſit our ſhores, and many of them looked towards this country as another land of promiſe, to ſpend the remainder of their days What has prevented their realiſing theſe fond ideas? The inſecurity of property, the breach or delay of public and private obligations, paper tenders, inſurrections againſt ſtate governments of our own choice, contentions among the ſtates, and a total diſregard of the moſt reaſonable and juſt demands of the general government They know us to be a people capable of great exertions. They ſaw we poſſeſſed a country replete with the means of private happineſs and national importance, but they ſaw too that theſe ineſtimable properties of the Americans and their dominions were not brought into any uſe, from the defects of our political arrangements, and the enormous abuſes in our adminiſtration Their beloved miſtreſs having fallen from the heights of virtue, and become a wanton, they turned from her with diſguſt and bitterneſs Ye friends of religion and morality! Ye lovers of liberty and mankind! Will ye not ſeize this opportunity proffered you by the bounty of Heaven, and ſave your country from contempt and wretchedneſs?

The voice of the people, ſay the moſt noble champions of freedom, is the voice of God. Before the ratification of the new government by the ſtate of Maryland, the conſtituents of the conventions which had then adopted it were a majority of the free people of the United States. Viewing us as one nation, the conſtitution had then received the ſolemn authoritative ſanction of the people. But as Maryland has ſince added her number, and as it is next to certain that the adoption of South Carolina will take place before the riſing of your honourable houſe, you will view the conſtitution as ratified by nearly two thirds of the union. After that event you will find too, that of eight conventions, which have determined on it, all have given it their approbation, and among them two, containing larger numbers of free citizens than any three that are yet to decide. Rhode-Iſland, we know, has rejected the government in an informal way; but we cannot injure you even for a moment, by ſuppoſing that their principles and conduct could ever have inſinuated themſelves into your minds. We truſt you will concur with us in thinking, that as the conſiderate approbation of the wiſe and good is a fair argument in favour of a public meaſure, ſo is its deliberate rejection by the weak and wicked.

The capacities of ſome parts of America are admirably adapted to ſupply the wants of others. New-England, deſtitute of iron and deficient in grain, can be plentifully ſupplied with both by the middle ſtates. Poſſeſſed of the fiſheries, and ſtrongly inclined to ſhip building and navigation, they can be furniſhed with the choiceſt timber from the Carolinas and The ſouthern ſtates, ſo interſected by gre to lie expoſed to the depredations of th temptible fleets, and crouded with a dar

[*For the remainder, See laſt P*

ROME, FEB. 25.

THE WILL of the PRETENDER is now publicly known. He has made the COUNTESS of ALBANY, his daughter, sole heiress; to the CARDINAL YORK, his brother, he has given *two thousand* ounces of silver; to the CHEVALIER STUART, his confidential Secretary, *one hundred* ducats, with directions to his heirs, to continue the respective apartments to his servants, in recompense for their faithful services, and give them annuities for their lives of the value of their wages.

To this will, is annexed the formal PROTEST of the CARDINAL, by which he lays claim to the undivided right of the throne of England.

LONDON, March 15.

GREAT devastation has been occasioned by a hurricane on the northern coast of Coromandel. The Danish and Dutch settlements have been the chief sufferers among the foreign establishments. A district called Uppora, inhabited by weavers, was totally swallowed up by the sea, which rose 14 feet above its level, and covered the country for several leagues. In the neighbourhood of Tranquebar above 12.000 persons have been lost; Jagomaporam, belonging to the Dutch, is ruined, and the town of Caringo has left no trace behind to shew where it once stood. The country, upon the retiring of the sea, presented a scene of horror beyond all description.

No certain intelligence has transpired, of the French participating with the Emperor in his war with the Turks; but the best opinion is, that there is a secret article of supply, from France, of twenty-four millions, or 24.000 men.

The Spaniards are making most active preparations in equipping a fleet. The Castile man of war, and Saint Florentine transports, are ordered immediately from Cadiz to the Havana, with provision, troops, and some officers, to bring home the two new first rate ships, Saint Charles, Saint Pierre Alcantara, and the Gorleux frigate.

Don Jeans d'Arrans, Chef d'Escade has embarked in the Castile, to replace Don Francis Morrules, as commandant of the marine at the Havana. At Cadiz they have ready six ships of the line, and six frigates; one of the latter is to carry back the Envoy to the Grand Signior at Constantinople, another to carry an Ambassador to Tangiers, who is going to the King of Morocco. It is evident from these measures, the Spaniards will assist the Turks. The French are at present offensively quiet. There is no doubt but this intriguing court, is sufficiently active in the Cabinet.

The report of Lunardi's being taken by the Barbary pirates is entirely without foundation. He is at Lucca, his native place, where he intends to mount in the air previously to his going to Naples.

A letter from Groningen of the 29th of February says, for some time past a certain house here, known by the name of the Union where a society of patriots were used to assemble, which the magistracy suffered undisturbed, until Wednesday last, where there was a riot raised, by the blowing of an horn at the Golden Head Tavern, expressing these words—Be vigilant Guillielmus, Van Nassau—When a great croud assembled at the market place.

About 12 o'clock as a certain person passed the Union he was attacked by a person coming from thence who struck him with a sabre; and at the same time they fired with three balls from the Union through the window of the tavern called the Rœmar, which is right across where the gentlemen of the Orange party were assembled. One of the balls passed Mr. Guichard, and struck against the wall, whereupon the people assembled, and the Prince's party with great difficulty prevented the plunder and riot began by the Union. The burgher's watch fired very seasonably upon them.

The militia came forth armed, and the Union was so surrounded; that no person could stir out. The patriots remained prisoners till the next day, when they were taken. It is expected that they will meet with exemplary punishment; the more so as it is reported that the Fiscal searched the house, in which a great many fire arms were found.

The ratification of the treaty so long in agitation between this country and the United Provinces, is now finally settled. Baron Nagell has assured government, in addition to the late dispatches from Sir James Harris, that nothing was wanted on the part of the Republic but the usual forms for obtaining the sanctions of the respective departments of the union

In order to encourage his officers to do their duty in the present war against the Turks, and to reconcile them to the distress to which their wives and families must be exposed from the common fate of soldiers, the Emperor has issued a proclamation, by the council of war attending the army, intimating the widows and children of officers killed in the service, or dying of their wounds, shall receive pensions proportioned to the rank of their fathers (for the children) and of their husbands (for the widows) and this to hold good, notwithstanding any renunciation previously made upon their marriage with respect to receiving pensions on the death of their husbands, or any other security whatsoever given by them.

We are assured that the Ottoman army is more than 400 000 strong, and that the artillery will be directed by the French officers.

On last *Waterman's Day*, a match was made between four capital swimmers of the city of Bath, to play the game of *Put* on the cards, in fifteen feet water. They took cards and a table for that purpose into the river Avon, and after playing the rub, one of the winners swam to shore for a bottle of gin, which he placed on the table, and after drinking it, they came on shore.

March 19 Disagreeable reports are in circulation, respecting the state of affairs with Russia, whose conduct towards England, in the late war, is not forgotten by our ministry; and while the court of Petersburg keeps aloof with respect to a new treaty, government here, from prudential motives, have thought proper [illegible] Mr. Thornton, who had contracted to sup[illegible]press of Russia with a number of ships, to [illegible]red in the transport service, from fulfilling [illegible]nt. They have no objections, to his sur[illegible]nishing the ships, but will not permit them to be navigated by British sailors, alledging, that it is not the interest of this country, to give cause of offence at present, to any of the belligerent powers, nor to have our sailors to seek in case of any unforeseen or unexpected emergencies.

The late defeat of the Imperialists by the Turks was perhaps one of the most bloody engagements ever known. The Austrian detachment amounted to two thousand five hundred men, all of whom were put to the sword except about 150 men, and their heads severed from their bodies.

Extract of a letter from Paris Feb. 18.

"Count de Grasse is a striking instance of the instability of that fickle goddess Fortune. After having served his country almost fifty years, and assisted at fourteen different battles, where he had really behaved with the utmost eclat and honour, the event of one unlucky day occasioned him to die disgraced and neglected."

The Emperor is very anxious to begin his operations against the Turks. He has at this moment the two ablest generals in Europe, the field Marshals Lacy and Laudon; but as they are very far advanced in years, and the latter not in a very good state of health, he knows not how long he may have them, at least in the career of active service.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Lord Stormont requested explanation on a subject, which was certainly of the greatest importance; he meant the very powerful naval armaments in the ports of Spain. It is a matter of notoriety, that these armaments began when it was probable Great Britain and France would soon be at war; and the avowed object of Spain was to take part with the latter. But though our differences with France were amicably determined, Spain did not disarm but continued hostile preparations till her naval armaments became as powerful, as it was publicly known they were at this moment. Now what he wished to learn was, whether any explanation had taken place between our court and that of Spain, on so very important a subject.

The Marquis of Carmarthen said he thought their Lordships would deem it sufficiently satisfactory to hear, that those armaments did not portend the most distant idea of hostility to this country.

Lord Stormont observed, that however friendly the profession of the court of Madrid might be, and he was ready to believe them as sincere as the professions of a court could be, it was bad policy in this country to sit quiet while preparations for war were carrying on by a power, from which was more natural for us to expect hostilities then support: For however pacific the designs of Spain might be at this moment, yet occurrences which could not be foreseen, might induce her hereafter to commence hostilities against us; and if she should have the inclination so to do, the forward state of her preparations would furnish her abundantly with the means. When a flame was kindled in a part of Europe, however distant, that might possibly set the whole in a blaze, this country could not, in justice to herself, look on with unconcern, while other powers were in a state of preparation for war. His Lordship said he was the more alarmed at the Spanish armaments, as he could place no reliance on the professions of France, after she had in the very teeth of her agreements to disarm, sent two ships of the line to the West-Indies, for the purpose of replacing two others there, and more particularly as she had notified her intention to send six sail of the line to the Mediterranean, as a squadron of observation. Should this squadron and the Spanish fleet unite, they might act a part equally hostile and fatal to this contry.

He then observed, that the Administrations, under whose auspices he had served his Majesty abroad as an Ambassador, never placed such reliance in the professions of foreign courts as the present Ministry did. On the contrary, their great characteristic was to look upon all professions as insincere that come from powers, which, while they are professing friendship, were preparing for war. They were influenced more by acts, than by professions, and therefore made the English preparations keep pace with those carrying on in other countries. By thus shewing that we were as ready for war, as those who might wish for hostilities, had more than once preserved that tranquility, which the restless ambition of our neighbours would have disturbed.

Here this business ended for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

THE amiable and eminent Dr. Beattie, in his dissertations, has the following pertinent observations on the poor Africans:—"An African negro has from his birth lived among people of a black colour, with flat noses, thick lips, and woolly hair. His father and mother, and all his relations, his mistress and his sovereign have all the same cast of features and complexion. He has heard perhaps, of Europeans, or he may have seen some of them, of whom he knows little more than that their colour is white, that they come from a far country, and are *remarkable for many customs, that they inslave and oppress black men because they are black, and buy and sell them like cattle, in a market; force them away from their country and friends to remote regions from whence they never return; scourge them for the slightest faults, and even put them to death on frivolous pretences.* With what a multitude of disgusting ideas, in the mind of this negro, must the European complexion be associated, and with how many agreeable ones his own."

RICHMOND, June 5.

DR. GORDON, we hear, has published his first volume of the "History of the American revolution," in England.

Dr. Ramsay's excellent "History of the revolution in South Carolina," has been translated into the French language, and published at Paris.

A Boston paper of May the 1st says, that the ship Thomas, lately arrived at that port, left St. Eustatia the 29th day of March. There were in that port the sloop Triumvirate, Sheldon, bound from North Carolina, to South; the sloop Washington, from Cape Francois, to New London, out 108 days; the Little Joe, Potter, from Statia, to New London, out 42 days and returned; ——, Babbett, from North Carolina, to Dighton, out 25 days; all the above vessels were blown off the coast. During the month of March, no less than 50 vessels entered protests at St. Eustatius, having been blown off the coast and damaged.

STATE CONVENTION.

Monday, the 2d of June, 1788.

ON which day, being the day appointed by the resolutions of the General Assembly for the meeting of the Convention, such of the members as appeared, attended at the State House and took their seats in Convention; and a majority of the whole number, being present,

Ordered, That Mr. John Beckley, be appointed Secretary to the Convention.

The Honourable Edmund Pendleton, was nominated, and unanimously elected President of the Convention.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the Rev. Abner Waugh be appointed Chaplain to the Convention, and that he attend to read prayers every morning to the house, immediately after the bell shall be rang for calling the house.

Ordered, That William Drinkard, senior, and William Drinkard, junior, be appointed door keepers to the Convention, and that they severally give their attendance accordingly.

On motion, *Ordered*, That a Committee of Privileges and elections be appointed;

And a Committee was appointed, of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, Mr. George Mason, His Excellency Governour Randolph, Mr. Henry, Mr. George Nicholas, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Paul Carrington, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Alexander White, Mr. Blair, Mr. Bland, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mathews, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Wythe, Mr. William Cabell, Mr. James Taylor, of Caroline, Mr. Gabriel Jones, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Innes, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Henry Lee, and Mr. Built.

Ordered, That the Committee of Privileges and Elections do examine and report the returns for electing delegates to serve in this Convention; and that in cases, where no returns are made, it be an instruction to the said Committee, to receive such evidence as the returning member shall produce of his election, and report the same to the Convention.

On motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. Edmund Pendleton, jun. be appointed clerk of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

A petition of Thomas Stith, of the county of Brunswick, was presented to the House, and read, complaining an undue election and return of Binns Jones, Esq; one of the delegates returned to serve in this Convention for the said county of Brunswick.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee of Privileges and elections, that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

On motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. Augustine Davis be appointed Printer to the Convention, and that he cause to be struck, forthwith, two hundred copies of the plan of Federal Government, also two hundred copies of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the 27th of October last, to be distributed among the members of this Convention.

On motion *Ordered*, That the Convention be adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock, then to meet at the New Academy, on Schocko-Hill, in this City.

TREASURY OFFICE,

MAY 26, 1788.

On the 17th day of June next, will be sold at public auction, at Mr. Rawlins's tavern, in the city of Richmond, the TOBACCO undermentioned, which hath been received in part of the revenue taxes, viz.

6 hhds. lying at the upper 2614 lbs. nett transfer at do. 27 hhds. lying at the lower 1645 lbs. nett transfer at do.	Warehouses on Potowmack.
62 hhds. lying at the upper 4627 lbs. nett transfer at do. 55 hhds. lying at the lower 1430 lbs nett transfer at do.	Warehouses on Rappahannock.
3 hhds. lying at the upper 2078 lbs. nett transfer at do. 14 hhds. lying at the lower 907 lbs. nett transfer at do.	Warehouses on York river.
50 hhds. lying at the upper 9273 lbs nett transfer at do. 30 hhds. lying on Appa'x. 6762 lbs nett transfer at do. 135 hhds. lying at the lower 15515 lbs. nett transfer at do.	Warehouses on James river.

The tobacco will be set up in convenient lots. One fifth of the purchase must be paid in specie, one fifth in specie or warrants for interest on military certificates, and the remainder may be paid in specie or any warrants that are receivable in discharge of the revenue taxes of 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or THREE

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

Who are good *Workmen*,

To whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber residing at the back of the Capitol.

WILLIAM NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1788.

RICHMOND COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that she has opened Coffee-House in the lower brick building, on the west side of the main street adjoining Mess. Hollingsworth & Johnston's store, near the old state house; where she still hopes to merit the continuance of her old customers, and the public in general; as her house is amply supplied with liquors of the best kind that can be got. Due attention shall be paid to give satisfaction.

She will take in six or eight gentlemen to breakfast and dine, or dine only, by the year, or less time, as they may choose. SARRAH GILBERT.

JUNE, 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue on the 6th instant, for the benefit of the underwriters, at the instance of JAMES BROWN.

THREE bales of oznabrigs, and one bale of rolls, imported in, and damaged on board the Friends Adventure, Captain David Roberts, from London.

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND, V. M.

Richmond, June 3, 1788.

VIRGINIA to wit:

By his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a remonstrance to the General Assembly hath been delivered to the Executive by the President of the Honorable Court of Appeals, declaring, among other things "That the constitution, and the "act, intituled, "An act establishing District Courts," "are in opposition and cannot exist together; that the "former must controul the latter; and that the said "Court ought not to do any thing officially in the exe-"cution of an act, which appears to be contrary to "the spirit of the constitution." And it hath been moreover adjudged by the said Court, that clerks of the district courts ought not now to be appointed for reasons contained in the said remonstrance, which the said Court have requested to be laid before the General Assembly at their first session.

AND whereas an opportunity as early as possible ought to be given to the Legislature, to revise the said act, and examine the proceedings of the said Court, according to the standard of constitutional rights.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to call the General Assembly to meet at the public buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 23d day of June next.—And the several Senators and Delegates are hereby required then and there to meet, in order to consult concerning the premises.

Seal

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Commonwealth the twelfth.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

☞ The several Printers in this state are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their papers.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21st of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.

against

DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Esquire. } Defendants.

THE defendant David Griffeth not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21st of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.

against

ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

RICHMOND, May 20, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to William Allen, late of this city, Printer, are desired to call on Doctor Adams, and discharge their accounts, and those who have claims against him, will please apply and receive payment.

MEDICINES JUST IMPORTED From LONDON,

And sold Wholesale and Retail by

HUNT & ADAMS,

At their WAREHOUSE

In *Richmond* and *Williamsburg, viz.*

ALOES Barbadoes.
——Succotreni.
——Heppetic.
Arsenick white.
——Yellow.
Anniseeds.
Adams Tincture of red Bark.
Anderson's Scots Pills.
Antimony Crude.
Bark Peruvian.
——Red ditto.
Balsam of Tolu.
——Fryars.
——Peru.
——Sulphur.
British oil.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam Capivi.
——Honey.
——Turlingtons.
Brimstone.
Borox.
Cephalick Snuff.
Cantharides.
Cinnamon.
Chinæ Root.
Caustic Common.
——Lunar.
Colombo Root.
Calomel pl.
Camomile Flowers.
Camphor.
Crem Tartar.
Cochineal.
Court Plaister.
Daffys Elixir.
Dr. Huxam's Tincture of Bark with printed directions.
Dragons Blood.
Emetic ... r.
Elixir Vitriol aud.
——Aloes.
——Paragoric.
——Stoughton's
Extract Gentian.
Goulard's
Hemlock.
Ether Vitriol.
Flower Sulphur.
Benjamin.
Glauber Salts.
Gum Arabic.
Ammoniadem.
Elimi.
Assafætidæ.
Dragon.
Juniper.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Guaiacum.
Ippicacuana powd.
Isinglass.
Jalap.
Jesuits Bark.
Lavend drops.
Laudanum liquid.
Magnesia.
Manna Flake
Common.
Mercury Præcip. red.
White Rhubarb.
Mercury Corrosive Sublimate.
Nitre Purified.
Opium.
Orris Root.
Oil Anniseed.
Castor.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Lavender.
Mace.
Mustard Seed.
Nutmegs.
Origanum.
Peppermint.
Vitriol.
Juniper.
Caruj.
Thyme.
Pills ex Duobus.
Cochia.
Dr. Hoopers.
Plaisters Diaculum.
Drawing.
Sticking.
Strengthing.
Sal Volatile.
Hartshorn Volat.
Ammon Crude.
Spermacæte.
Smelling bottles for the head ach—cut and plain with Salts.
Spirit Nitri sweet.
Vitriol.
Sarsaparilla.
Scammony.
Sennæ.
Sago.
Sugar of Lead.
Syringes.
Tooth Powder.
Brushes.
Tincture Myrrh.
Turmerick Root.
Valerian ditto.
Vitriol white and blue.
Verdigrease.
Volatile salt of vinegar for the head ach, fainting or hysteric fits.
Patent Medicines of all sorts and Drugg's.
Perfumery, &c.

SNUFF & TOBACCO,

Manufactured in the best manner.

And Sold very Reasonably.

For London,

THE JASON,

Captain THOMAS HALL.

AN exceeding fine British built ship, with a Mediterranean pass, will take in tobacco with liberty of consignment at six pounds ten shillings sterling per ton, delivered at the ships side. As great part of her cargo is already engaged, it is expected she will take her departure in a very short time. Those who are desirous of shipping in her, may apply to the Captain on board the ship at Norfolk, or the subscriber.

RICHARD HANSON.

Petersburg, May 16, 1788.

RICHMOND, May 13, 1788.

THE partnership of DUNLAP & HAYES, printers, being this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Geographical & Topographical

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING, exclusive of the history of South America, a descriptive account of the Thirteen United States generally and individually, by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq;

CONTENTS,

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.
The history of the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete a treatise of such importance.

This part may necessarily assume a biographical form: as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American Independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at this hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality, or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this history shall consist of four or more volumes, each containing 400 pages printed on fine paper, octavo, and composed in a new letter—

II. That two volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, for which they are to pay 3 dollars, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing—These volumes will contain a map of the world.

III. That the third volume shall then go to press, and be delivered to the subscribers for one dollar each—To contain a map of the Thirteen United States.

IV. The fourth volume to be delivered on the payment of one dollar, and to contain a map of the Western Territory.

V. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials which may render this work voluminous, gentlemen, disposed to support the continuation of the history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

The first volume will be prepared for publication with all possible dispatch, by Messrs. Prichard & Hall, in Philadelphia.

N B. This history will be embellished with a variety of engravings laid down from the new history of Mexico, by the ABBE D' FRANCESCO SAVIERO CLAVIGERO, translated from the Italian by Doctor Cullen. This work is not yet known on the continent.

THE HAY MARKET INN in this city, will be discontinued after the 1st of June next, that tenement being let to a private family. The stables however will be kept open as usual—The great attention that are paid to those stables, the constant stock of excellent forage, straw, green food, and good attendance afforded them, it is conceived will be sufficient to merit that custom which they have hitherto shared so great a proportion of in this place.

EXPRESSES, HACKNEY COACHES, and HORSES, to hire when called for.

The ICE-HOUSE at this place can supply ice (that salutary luxury for the summer) at 6d. per pound. It may be transported any distance without any material dissolution, either on horseback or in a carriage, by being wrapped in a blanket or other woollen cloth, to exclude the air, and by being kept in the same cloth in a cellar. The quantity of six or eight pounds, will last a moderate family a week, to cool liquor and render their butter hard.

J. PRYOR.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, May 14, 1788. }

ALGERINES.

THE Society established in the City of Philadelphia, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the states of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution, to extend their attention to every species of slavery, they have appointed a committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief, to their distressed brethern. The committee therefore take this public method, of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those states.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention; and it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the news-papers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Thomas Harrison,
Jonathan Penrose, Francis Bailey,
Tench Coxe, Thomas Wister,
Richard Wells, John Oldden,
Nicholas Collins, Caleb Lownes,
William Rogers, Casper W. Haines,
Samuel P. Griffitts.

of population, when proper arrangements shall be made and occasion shall require, can rely on the most useful and friendly aid from the north. The future wars among the naval powers of Europe will probably be general. When the house of Bourbon shall contend with Great-Britain for the dominion of the ocean, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, will seldom be unconcerned spectators. The prosperity of agriculture in the southern states, in the event of a general war in Europe, will depend on the shipping of the middle and eastern states, for the belligerent powers will navigate under a very high insurance, and their ships will moreover be a precarious dependence, from the innumerable accidents of war. It may be said, the southern states will have shipping of their own, of which there can be no doubt, so far as the state of commerce may render them profitable in time of peace, but the sudden and vigorous exertions of the states inhabited by free whites can alone furnish an immediate supply for the retiring vessels of belligerent foreigners.

Were we to suppose for a moment that Virginia had rejected the proposed Constitution, and that Georgia, South-Carolina and Maryland were members of the new confederacy, the agricultural interests of Virginia would be exceedingly injured. The supplies of tobacco, furs, flour, cotton, corn, naval stores and timber, required for the consumption, manufactures, and ships of the new union, would doubtless be taken from the states that belonged to it, while the interfering produce of Virginia probably would not be admitted, or if admitted would be liable to the foreign impost of five per cent. Every hundred of her tobacco would pay one fourth of a dollar in Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, every barrel of her flour one fifth of a dollar, every hundred weight of her cotton a dollar and two thirds, every bushel of her corn above a penny sterling; a tax greatly superior in value to the revenue imposed, under her present laws, on the exportation of her own produce. Besides this, the expence of maintaining a separate establishment in government at home and abroad would come heavily on Virginia and those states that might join a partial confederacy. This expence, we may almost venture to affirm, would be insupportable, especially when we consider the present state or money matters in every part of America. Should Virginia entertain the idea of a lesser confederacy, would it not be wise to consider who would probably unite in it, and upon what terms? From the debates in the Connecticut and Massachusetts Conventions, as well as the dispositions and habits of those genuine republicans, is it probable that they would consent to give you a share of power greater than your number of free white inhabitants—or is it probable that your nearest neighbour, North-Carolina, would consent to it, without your paying into the common treasury the neat proceeds of all duties on imports and exports, a great part of which is raised on their consumption of foreign articles, and the produce of their farms? It would now be in vain, should New-York refuse a share of her impost to Connecticut and New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania a share of her's to New-Jersey and Delaware, or Virginia a share of her's to North-Carolina. It is an idea as just, as it is generous and liberal, that the imposts of the United States should go into a common treasury, belonging to all who pay them, by being the consumers. If North-Carolina has a clear conception of her most evident interests, she must make this article a *sine qua non* in any compact that may be proposed to her by your state.

It will be urged, perhaps, that property should be represented, and that though Virginia has only 252,000 free inhabitants, your representation should still be greater than that of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, because you are richer. But surely this argument will not be urged by the friends of equal liberty among the people. It will not be objected openly against the proposed constitution, that it secures the equal liberties of the poor But suppose for a moment a claim for a representation of property were admissable before an assembly of the free and equal citizens of America, will not Virginia enjoy the advantage of two votes more in the fœderal government than either Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, though each of these states has 108,000 free citizens more than yours. If we were represented by that only rule of republics, for your ten representatives, Massachusetts would have more than fourteen, and Pennsylvania the same number, while both of them are limited to eight. Here then we see the balance of property said to be in favour of Virginia has procured her three-fourths as much extra power, as the lives, liberties, and property of all the people of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania Power has been given to your state with no sparing hand. You (suffer me respectfully to say so) of all the members of the union, appear to have the least cause of complaint. Permit me to remind you of the objections made on this ground by Mr. Martin, of Maryland. The opposition there asserted that the great states had two large a share of power, and you have the most of all. The same sentiments were urged in the Connecticut Convention. Is it probable then that an allotment of power more favourable to you would be made by a new Convention? I submit to your candour whether you ought to ask a greater share. A comparison, in point of wealth and resources, between your state and any other, is a matter I wish to touch with delicacy. I mean not to offend, but you would despise a freeman, that would decline the decent expression of his thoughts on so momentous an occasion. I would submit to you, whether the energy of 250,000 whites in a southern climate, surrounded by more than as many slaves, can be, or rather whether it is, equal to that of the same number in a northern climate? Whether two or three negroes in Virginia will be found equal to one yeoman or manufacturer of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts? Whether the ships, mercantile capitals, houses, and monied corporations of Philadelphia, with her growing manufactures and connections in foreign commerce, may not be placed in the scale against the balance of wealth you may be thought to possess, when Kentucky shall become an independent member of the American union.

But, gentlemen, it will be improper to trespass longer on your valuable time, devoted as it is to the most important concerns of VIRGINIA,—AMERICA,—AND MANKIND. Let me entreat you only to bear in mind the wide difference that exists in the opinions and views of those who oppose the new constitution. You will find they differ as much from each other, as they dissent from the friends of the plan. Were there no other people in America but the opposers of the proposed government, it will appear, on a fair statement of their various views and objections, that any constitution, which could be formed, on the principles of those in some states, would meet with as much disapprobation by those in others, as they have deemed it necessary to shew to the propositions of the Federal Convention. Consider then, in the event of your rejection, in what a condition we shall be left—into what a situation we may be thrown! Thirteen jarring Sovereignties—two or three contending confederacies—or a feeble union—will be the miserable and hopeless alternatives. The measure of foreign contempt will be filled up. Insult will naturally follow, and then injuries abroad—while the certain dangers to liberty, property and peace, at home, will sink every American, however firm, into despondency, or drive him to despair But this will be too much—The Convention of Virginia will never be instrumental in bringing such evils on the United States No.—We will confidently hope that those among you, who do not altogether approve the proposed government, will yet concur in the measure, to save their country from anarchy and ruin. They will remember the provision to obtain amendments, and will recollect that the power will continue with the people at large in all time to come.

AN AMERICAN.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP

R I T S O N,

JOHN CURWEN, Master.

A REMARKABLY strong British built vessel, has a Mediterranean pass, is intended to sail in eight weeks, and will take in tobacco at Norfolk, to the address of Messrs CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, at the low freight of six pounds sterling per ton, forwarded to my care. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. ROBERT HAYES.

☞ Who has for sale,

A QUANTITY of

FINE LIVERPOOL S A L T;

LOOSE and in SACKS.

Norfolk, May 13, 1788.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff. } In Chancery.
against
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. }

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants usual place of residence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of York Hampton, in the borough and county of York, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse in the county and borough aforesaid.

A Copy.
ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

A Great Bargain?

FOR SALE, a tract of land, in Prince Edward county, lying on the south side of Buffalo river, and within a half mile of Hampden-Sidney College, it is well watered, and timbered with oak and hickory, suitable to the culture of tobacco, wheat or corn, there is on the land two plantations fresh cleared, and in good order, sufficient to work eight hands, a young apple and peach orchard, very promising. I will sell the whole, or divide it into two parts to suit the purchasers, take negroes and cash in payment. One third of the purchase paid down, the remainder in two years. Any person that wants a bargain, apply in time, that they may know the terms, and view the same.

JOHN PRICE.

The subscriber having just arrived here from Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the public, that he has for several years past infallibly cured the bite of

A MAD DOG,

As numbers of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring states can testify it. My ancestors for upwards of 150 years did successfully practice the same cures in Great Britain, when the ablest Physicians there, after exerting their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unfortunate as to meet with such a fatal disaster, may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to SAMUEL GOODMAN, residing with Mr. CLOTWORTHY STEPHENSON, at the back of Dabney Miller's tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1788.

Just Imported,

From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

M A G A Z I N E S,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—History of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Tristram Shandy.—Chinese Tales.—The Sisters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joseph Andrews.—Parliamentary Register for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Fashionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Universal do. for 1785 and 86.—Westminster do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furnished with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with case and spare strings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Also a variety of Songs, set to music.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of last session of Assembly.*

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING,
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTYBONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.